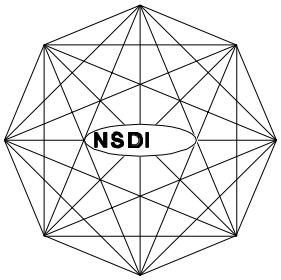


National Spatial Data Infrastructure

# Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) - Part 6: Point Profile

Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee
Federal Geographic Data Committee

October 1997

Federal Geographic Data Committee
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Department of Housing and Urban Development • Department of the Interior • Department of State
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# Preface: Development

This Point Profile was developed initially to provide a means to transfer geodetic control data. It was recognized that the Topological Vector Format was not usable for this purpose since coordinates in that profile are restricted to 32-bit words. Geodetic control data is always expressed in a global coordinate system and often given to 0.00001 second of arc in latitude and longitude. This requires at least a 64-bit computer word.

The National Geodetic Survey (NGS), worked cooperatively on a project with the Solid Earth Geophysics Division of the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC), NOAA, to place geodetic control in SDTS format. This project showed the need for a new profile to transfer high precision coordinates. NGS and NGDC approached the SDTS maintenance authority at USGS. These three offices worked together to develop this standard.

# 1 Introduction

An SDTS profile, in general terms, is defined as a limited subset of the Spatial Data Transfer Standard, designed for use with a specific type of data. Specific choices are made for encoding possibilities not addressed, left optional, or left with numerous choices within Parts 1, 2, and 3 of SDTS.

An SDTS profile shall provide for the transfer of files, records, fields, and subfields with the following objectives:

(a) to encode in a standard format;

(b) to provide for machine and media independence;

(c) to accompany the data with their description;

(d) to preserve all meaning and relationships of the data; and

(e) to keep both fields and records to an appropriate maximum length.

## 1.1 Scope and Definition

Part 6, the Point Profile, contains specifications for an SDTS profile for use with geographic point data only, with the option to carry high precision coordinates such as those required for geodetic network control points. (This profile is a modification of Part 4, the Topological Vector Profile, and follows many of the conventions of that profile.)

### 1.1.1 Geographic Data

By "geographic" we mean data that describe "real-world" features, rather than a symbolized map graphic. The data may be derived from a cartographic product (map), but the purpose of this profile is to convey high precision point data, such as data derived from high precision geodetic network control surveys, rather than information about geographic features displayed on maps.

### 1.1.2 Point Data with No Topology

The data are represented by zero-dimensional objects which have no explicit topological relationship to each other (see Part 1 definition 2.3.1.1). Excluded are zero-dimension objects with topology (nodes), 1-dimensional and 2-dimensional vector objects, and raster data. These types of data may be accommodated either by other profiles, or future extensions to this profile.

Part 6 is organized using the same major headings found in Part 1 and Part 4. Specific discussions regarding encoding possibilities in Part 1 are grouped under each major heading and will include specific references to Parts 1, 2, or 3 where necessary for clarification.

### 1.1.3 Profile Annex Options

Annex D of Part 6 contains a permitted graphic representation option to this profile. This option implements additional features of the SDTS which may be useful in some transfers. Encoders and decoders are not required to implement this option to be conforming to this profile. However, the presence of this option shall be tolerated by decoders.

## 1.2 Conformance

(see also Part 1, Section 1.2, Conformance)

There are three types of products which can be tested for conformance to this profile:

(a) SDTS transfers (the actual data sets);

(b) SDTS encoding software; and

(c) SDTS decoding software.

### 1.2.1 Transfer Conformance

In order to conform to this Point Profile, an SDTS transfer shall:

(a) contain all mandatory spatial objects, modules, fields, and subfields as specified in this profile;

(b) not contain spatial objects, modules, fields, and subfields which are not permitted by this profile or its annexes;

(c) conform to all requirements and specifications of Parts 1, 2, and 3 of SDTS unless they conflict with this profile;

(d) conform to all restrictions on SDTS Parts 1, 2, and 3 as specified in this profile;

(e) be formatted in compliance to ANSI/ISO 8211;

(f) contain only data sets which have level 1 External Spatial Reference conformance;

(g) follow all module and file naming requirements of this profile;

(h) contain any profile options it claims to include; and

(i) adhere to all other requirements specified in this profile.

### 1.2.2 Encoder Conformance

In order to conform to this Point Profile, an SDTS encoder shall:

(a) generate only SDTS Point Profile transfers which conform to Section 1.2.1 (or be able to be directed to only generate transfers which conform to this profile);

(b) convert spatial objects in the input system to appropriate SDTS spatial objects;

(c) convert attribute data stored in the input system (such as in a data base) to SDTS Attribute Primary and Secondary modules;

(d) correctly maintain linkages between spatial objects and attributes;

(e) be able to encode both standard precision (32-bit integer) and high precision (64-bit floating point) coordinate formats, with the choice of data type to be specified by the user at the time of encoding, and, as an option, be able to create a single transfer with both standard and high precision point data in separate layers; and

(f) support all profile options it claims to support.

### 1.2.3 Decoder Conformance

In order to conform to this Point Profile, an SDTS decoder shall:

(a) be able to interpret Point Profile transfers which conform to Section 1.2.1;

(b) be able to decode any module required or permitted by the body or Annex A of this profile (decoding of modules permitted by Annex D is optional);

(c) be able to decode any spatial object required or permitted by section 2.1 of the profile and, to the fullest extent possible in the output system, convert it to a corresponding object or equivalent information structures in the output system;

(d) be able to decode any Attribute Primary or Secondary module and convert it to a data base or other format usable by the output system;

(e) correctly maintain linkages between spatial objects and Attribute Primary

records;

(f) be able to decode either standard precision (32-bit integer) or high precision (64-bit floating point) coordinate formats, as necessitated by the data type format used in the encoded transfer files, or both when both occur within the same transfer;

(g) be able to ignore modules, fields, and subfields which are permitted only by profile annexes which it chooses not to implement;

(h) be able to recover if an error is encountered in a particular record, field, or subfield in the SDTS transfer;

(i) report to a file or output device information describing the position of errors encountered in the SDTS transfer, including Module Name, Record ID, tag, and label of the last successfully decoded data element and, if possible, the Module Name, Record ID, field tag, and subfield label of the data element containing the error; and

(j) support all profile options it claims to support.

## 1.3 Changes to Parts 1 and 3 Requirements

The following is a summary of the changes to Parts 1 and 3 of FIPS PUB 173 that become effective along with this addition of Part 6 to FIPS PUB 173-1:

(a) many-to-many and many-to-one relationships between spatial objects and attributes are permitted (Section 5.3);

(b) composite objects which do not contain component objects are permitted (Section 5.4);

(c) the Entity Authority and Attribute Authority subfields in the Data Dictionary/Schema module may contain a maximum of 8 characters; if Part 2 of the SDTS is the source of a definition, the subfield shall contain "SDTS-USA"; a provision for standard feature registers of other countries has been added (Section 5.12);

(d) the Attribute Authority subfield in the Data dictionary/Domain and Data Dictionary/Definition modules may have a maximum length of 8 characters (Sections 5.13 and 5.14);

(e) the External Spatial Reference subfield in the Conformance field in the

Identification module shall have a null value meaning "undefined, not relevant" when used in a transfer containing only a master data dictionary; it is acceptable to specify this by omitting this subfield (Section A.2.2);

(f) in the Point-Node module, the Attribute ID field (ATID) is not mandatory for objects "NE" and "NL" (Section 5.5.4).

(g) "GY" is the object representation code for layer.

## 1.4 Maintenance Authority

The Point Profile will be maintained by the National Geodetic Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

# 2 Spatial Data Concepts

(see also Part 1, Section 2, Spatial Data Concepts)

## 2.1 Spatial Objects

(see also Part 1, Section 2.3, Definition of Spatial Objects)

Table 1 indicates which spatial objects are required, optional, or not permitted for this profile.

**Table 1 - Permitted Spatial Objects**

| Object Representation Code | Required | Optional | Not Permitted |
|---|---|---|---|
| NP - Point | | x | |
| NL - Label point | | x | |
| NE - Entity point | x | | |
| NA - Area point | | | x |
| NO - Node, planar | | | x |
| NN - Node, network | | | x |
| LQ - Link | | | x |
| LS - String | | | x |
| LE - Complete chain | | | x |
| LL - Area chain | | | x |
| LW,LY - Network chain | | | x |
| AC,AE,AU,AB - All arcs | | | x |
| RM - Ring with mixed composition | | | x |
| RS - Ring composed of strings | | | x |
| RU - Ring composed of chains | | | x |
| RA - Ring composed of arcs | | | x |
| PG - G-polygon | | | x |
| PC - GT-polygon | | | x |
| PR - GT-polygon | | | x |
| PU - Universe polygon | | | x |

| Object Representation Code | Required | Optional | Not Permitted |
|---|---|---|---|
| PW - Universe polygon | | | x |
| PV - Void polygon | | | x |
| PX - Void polygon | | | x |
| GI,GJ,GK,GM - Raster objects | | | x |
| FF - Composite | | x | |

## 2.2 Layers and (or) Partitions

Data are to be represented by one or more layers (see Part 1 definition 2.3.4.3). A layer shall be used to transfer:

(a) one theme (or sub-theme), or an integrated set of themes, as a "vertical" data layer within

(b) one horizontal partition of the earth's surface. This partition may be representative of a map sheet (e.g., a USGS quadrangle), an administrative/ political/study area unit, or a sub-partition thereof.

More than one layer and (or) more than one horizontal partition may be included within a single SDTS transfer. See Section 4.7 of Part 6, "Relationships Between Modules and Layers" for information on module requirements when transferring multiple layers.

# 3 Spatial Data Quality

(see also Part 1, Section 3, Spatial Data Quality)

## 3.1 Lineage

Separate processing histories pertaining to, for example, separate data sources, shall be documented.

## 3.2 Positional Accuracy

The quality of point data shall be reported by using procedures established in existing standards such as the geodetic standard. If a separate survey has been used, it shall be described in the standard form, even if results fall below recognized classification thresholds.

Description of positional accuracy shall consider the quality of the final product after all transformations. The report of any test of positional accuracy shall include the date of the test. Measures of positional accuracy may be obtained by deductive estimate, internal evidence, comparison to source, or independent source of higher accuracy.

## 3.3 Logical Consistency

Tests for permissible values may be applied to point data. Some data sets, such as geodetic control data, may have additional specific requirements that are not applicable to all point data sets. The quality report shall contain a description of the tests applied or a reference to documentation of the software used. The report shall state whether all inconsistencies were corrected or it shall detail the remaining errors by case. For example, if multiple points have the exact same spatial address, then this shall be reported as either a valid or invalid condition.

The report shall include the date on which the tests were applied. If corrections and modifications have occurred after the test for logical consistency, the quality report shall indicate how the new information was checked for logical consistency.

## 3.4 Completeness and (or) Logical Consistency

Report and explain data encoding practices, especially in object records, which might seem contrary to, or to deviate from, normal, standard, or preferred practices. For example, if one or more composite object records lack lists of component objects, the meaning of this shall be explained in the completeness portion of the data quality report.

# 4 General Specification (The Transfer Model)

(see also Part 1, Section 4.1.3, The Transfer Model)

## 4.1 Standard Module Names

SDTS Point Profile module names (the unique name of each individual module) shall be standardized and consist of four characters. All letters in module names shall be upper case. For modules carrying spatial objects, the module name shall begin with the same two characters as the object representation code for the objects. The valid two character Object Representation codes are shown in Section 2.1 of Part 6, Spatial Data Concepts, Spatial Objects. The last two characters of the module name are free to distinguish different modules/files. Attribute Primary and Secondary modules shall be named "Axxx" and "Bxxx" respectively (where x is any number 0-9 or any upper case letter A-Z).

Non-object modules shall be named the same as the primary module field mnemonic (ISO 8211 Tag) (see Part 1, Sections 5.2 and 5.3, Global Information and Data Quality Modules, and Part 3 Table 1):

IDEN (Identification),
CATD (Catalog/Directory),
CATX (Catalog/Cross Reference),
CATS (Catalog/Spatial Domain),
SCUR (Security),
IREF (Internal Spatial Reference),
XREF (External Spatial Reference),
SPDM (Spatial Domain),
DDDF (Data Dictionary/Definition),
DDOM (Data Dictionary/Domain),
DDSH (Data Dictionary/Schema),
STAT (Statistics),
DQHL (Data Quality/Lineage),
DQPA (Data Quality/Positional Accuracy),
DQAA (Data Quality/Attribute Accuracy),
DQLC (Data Quality/Logical Consistency),
DQCG (Data Quality/Completeness)

More than one module of the following types may exist:

SCUr, IREf, SPDm, DDDf, DDOm, DDSh,
DQHl, DQPa, DQAa, DQLc, and DQCg.

The last character shall change to reflect more than one module of the same type.

## 4.2 Order of Records, Fields, and Subfields within Modules

(a) Records within modules shall be ordered, in ascending order, by Record ID. But the actual Record ID integer values need not start with "1," and records in sequence may skip integers arbitrarily, up to $(2^{31} - 1)$.

(b) The subfields within fields and fields within records shall be ordered as in the SDTS module specification layout tables in Part 1, Section 5.

## 4.3 Coordinate Frame of Reference

(see also Part 1, Section 4.1.3.5, Spatial Registration)

There shall be only one external coordinate frame of reference within a transfer. The external spatial reference system shall be one of the systems which make up conformance level 1: latitude-longitude (geographic), Universal Transverse Mercator/Universal Polar Stereographic (UTM/UPS), or State Plane Coordinate Systems (SPCS). If different layers are included within the transfer, each may have its own internal coordinate system (referenced to the external spatial reference system by translation and scaling parameters in an Internal Spatial Reference module record).

## 4.4 Spatial Address (Coordinate) Format

(see also Part 1, Section 4.1.3.5, Spatial Registration, and Section 5.2.4, Spatial Reference)

### 4.4.1 External Spatial Reference

Point Profile transfers shall be restricted to the use of conformance level 1 for horizontal external coordinates. To explicitly state this restriction,

(a) the External Spatial Reference subfield of the Conformance field of the Identification module shall have the value of "1" indicating that, YES, one of three recommended systems is used, and

(b) the Reference System Name subfield in the External Spatial Reference Module primary field shall have the value "GEO", "SPCS", "UTM", or "UPS".

Note that Part 1 restricts the unit of measurement in the external reference system to meters for all Z coordinates and X and Y coordinates when using the State Plane Coordinate System. However, coordinates can be stored in the internal reference system in feet as long as the appropriate scaling factors are used in the Internal Spatial Reference module.

### 4.4.2 Internal Representation of Spatial Addresses

(see also Part 1, Section 4.2.1, Specification Layout; Part 3, Section 9.3, Binary Data)

The internal representation of X, Y, and Z coordinates shall be as 32-bit signed implicit fixed point (integer) binary numbers ("BI32" SDTS data type) or 64-bit real floating point binary numbers ("BFP64" SDTS data type). These data types cannot be mixed in a single module or in a set of modules which are associated with the same layer.

Signed integers are represented in “two’s complement” format as defined in ANSI X3.122 - 1986 Part 3, Section 5.1. Floating point binary numbers are represented in a format defined in ANSI X3.122 - 1986 Part 3, Section 5.5 (which is the same format as defined in ANSI/IEEE 754). Both formats require “big endian” bit ordering in which the most significant bit is stored first. (Cross-index for ANSI X3.122 is FIPSPUB 128 and ISO 8632 all of which are the Computer Graphics Metafile standard.)

Internal fixed point coordinates can be converted to external coordinates by converting to floating point and applying the scaling and translation values from an Internal Spatial Reference module. Internal floating point coordinates can be converted to external coordinates by applying the scaling and translation values from an Internal Spatial Reference module (see Part 1, 5.2.4.1).

### 4.4.3 Restrictions on X and Y Subfields

The X subfield of spatial addresses shall only be used to transfer longitude and easting values. The Y subfield shall only be used to transfer latitude or northing.

## 4.5 Null (and Like) Values

(see also Part 1, Section 4.1.3.3.9, Nulls and Defaults)

When a transfer uses fixed length subfields (e.g., to carry attribute data linked to the various objects), then special consideration must be given to handling Null values. The SDTS default option for implementing nulls is not feasible in this case. When appropriate, the following text shall be encoded in the Comment subfield of a Logical Consistency module record, and implemented:

> When a subfield, either user-defined in Attribute Primary and Attribute Secondary module records, or in other SDTS module records, is implemented as fixed-length, the following null scheme is used: (a) when information to be encoded in the subfield is known to be not applicable (undefined, not relevant), then the subfield is valued by a string of spaces; and (b) when the information to be encoded is relevant but unknown (or missing), then the subfield is valued by a string of question marks "?".

The Logical Consistency module with the above text shall be associated to applicable modules

through the Catalog/Cross Reference module.

## 4.6 Attribute Usage

(see also Part 1, Annex B Section B.6 Suggested Code Sets)

All agencies shall use established FIPS codes where applicable, such as FIPS PUB 6-4 (31 August 1990) Counties and Equivalent Entities Codes or FIPS PUB 10-3 (9 February 1984) Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty and their Principal Administrative Division.

## 4.7 Relationships Between Modules and Layers

(a) For objects particular to one layer there shall be:

zero or more Point-Node modules for required simple object type NE;

zero or more Point-Node modules for optional simple object type NP; and

zero or more Point-Node module for optional simple object type NL.

There must be at least one module containing points with the NE object representation code in the SDTS transfer.

(b) If more than one layer is transferred, data particular to a given layer will be transferred within its own set of simple object modules, and these modules will be related to each other and to theme(s) and partition (map or domain) in the Catalog/Spatial Domain module. If more than one layer is contained in a transfer, each layer shall be assigned a unique name which shall be used in the Aggregate Object subfield for all records for modules which apply only to the particular layer.

(c) Each layer may have its own internal coordinate system. Therefore an SDTS transfer with more than one layer may have more than one Internal Spatial Reference module. Different layers of the same horizontal partition may use different Internal Spatial Reference modules if layers require different precisions (i.e., 32-bit and 64-bit).

(d) There may be different entity types represented by the records of a given object module (e.g., a single Composite module may contain records for many different types of entities).

(e) There are two methods of identifying the entity type of a particular spatial object: (1) the SDTS default option which uses the Data Dictionary/Schema module to assign an entity to a particular attribute in a Attribute Primary module, or (2) the method described under Section 4.9 of Part 4 (and repeated in Section 4.9 of this profile). When the SDTS default option is used, each different entity type shall be distinguished in its own unique Attribute Primary module. When using the SDTS default option, there shall be one Attribute Primary module for each unique entity type for data particular to a given layer.

(f) Composite objects may be composed of objects from more than one layer. Additional Composite modules shall be used to transfer such composite objects. There shall be a separate Attribute Primary module for each entity type represented in these multi-layer Composite modules.

## 4.8 Multi-valued Attributes

Attributes that can be multi-valued shall be in their own tables, along with any other attributes that are functionally dependent. An attribute's cardinality and functional dependence is solely determined by the data encoder's data model. As an example of a multi-valued attribute consider an entity "road" with the attribute "name" that has the two values "10th Street" and "Highway BB". Attributes are functionally dependent when the value of one attribute determines the value of another attribute. For example, assume that the attribute "route_number" is dependent on "name", which means the value of "name" determines the value for "route_number". (See Annex B for an example of encoding multi-valued attributes using geodetic point data.)

## 4.9 Attributing Points with Entity Labels

The SDTS implementation of the "entity, attribute, attribute-value" model provides a means of directly assigning attribute values to specific feature objects. The type of entity which the object represents is specified indirectly through Data Dictionary/Schema module records. The assumption is that each represented entity type is characterized by attributes. However, in some cases all that may be encoded about a feature is its entity type with no other attributes.

"ENTITY_LABEL" and "ENTITY_AUTHORITY" are two generic attribute labels, defined by the Topological Vector Profile, that may be used with this profile. These are used for features with entity labels but no attributes, and optionally in cases where different features share the same attributes. Note that an entity label may only be unique when coupled with the authority for its definition. The authority for the definition of these two attribute labels is the Topological Vector Profile, designated in Data Dictionary/Schema records (Attribute Authority subfield) as "SDTS/TVP". No Data Dictionary/Definition or Data Dictionary/Domain records are necessary for these two attribute labels. The domain of attribute values for these attributes shall be any entity label and its authority as defined in

either SDTS Part 2 or Data Dictionary/Definition records included with the transfer (either internally or externally). When all entity labels in a single transfer are defined by the same authority, the ENTITY_AUTHORITY attribute may be omitted in the attribute records.

Annex C contains a geodetic control example of attributing points with entity labels.

# 5 Transfer Module Specification

(see also Part 1, Section 5, Transfer Module Specification)

This section addresses the module level restrictions as they apply to a transfer. Certain requirements of Part 1 are repeated here for clarity. Following the module level restrictions/requirements, any restrictions on field/subfield values are noted for each module. The order of coverage follows that of Part 1, Section 5.

Table 2 contains the inclusion/exclusion and cardinality rules for each module. The standardized modules names are included, along with the minimum number and the maximum number of occurrences of the module type. A lowercase "n" indicates that the upper limit is user defined. Any lowercase letters or dots in the module name has the meaning explained in Section 4, Standard Module Names.

**Table 2 - Module Level Restrictions and Requirements**

| Module Type | Name | Min. No. | Max. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Global Information Modules** (see also Part 1, Section 5.2, Global Information Modules) | | | |
| Identification | IDEN | 1 | 1 |
| Catalog/Directory | CATD | 1 | 1 |
| Catalog/Cross Reference | CATX | 0 | 1 |
| Catalog/Spatial Domain | CATS | 1 | 1 |
| Security | SCUr | 0 | n |
| Internal Spatial Reference | IREf | 1 | n |
| External Spatial Reference | XREF | 1 | 1 |
| Registration | -- | 0 | 0 |
| Spatial Domain | SPDm | 0 | n |
| Data Dictionary/Definition | DDDf | 0[1] | n[2] |

[1]A minimum of one module is required if the transfer does not have level 1 feature conformance with SDTS Part 2. The module may be contained in an external SDTS data dictionary as described in Annex A.

[2]A maximum of one module is recommended.

| Module Type | Name | Min. No. | Max. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Data Dictionary/Domain | DDOm | 1[3] | n[2] |
| Data Dictionary/Schema | DDSh | 1 | n[2] |
| Transfer Statistics | STAT | 1 | 1 |
| **Data Quality Modules** (see also Part 1, Section 5.3, Data Quality Modules) | | | |
| Lineage | DQHl | 1 | n |
| Positional Accuracy | DQPa | 1 | n |
| Attribute Accuracy | DQAa | 1 | n |
| Logical Consistency | DQLc | 1 | n |
| Completeness | DQCg | 1 | n |
| **Composite Module** | FF.. | 0 | n |
| **Attribute Modules** (see also Part 1, Section 5.4, Attribute Modules) | | | |
| Attribute Primary | A… | 1 | n |
| Attribute Secondary | B… | 0 | n |
| **Vector Modules** (see also Part 1, Section 5.6, Vector Modules) | | | |
| Point-Node | NE..,<br>NL.., NP..<br>NO.., NA..,<br>NN.. | 1<br>0<br>0 | n<br>n<br>0 |
| Line | LE.. | 0 | 0 |
| Arc | -- | 0 | 0 |
| Ring | -- | 0 | 0 |
| Polygon | PC.. | 0 | 0 |
| **Raster Modules** | -- | 0 | 0 |

[3]The module may be contained in an external SDTS data dictionary as described in Annex A.

| Module Type | Name | Min. No. | Max. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Graphic Representation Modules**[4] | -- | 0 | 0 |

## 5.1 Global Information Modules

(see also Part 1, Section 5.2, Global Information Modules)

(a) If more than one layer is transferred, data particular to a given layer will be transferred within their own set of modules. These modules will be related to each other and to theme(s) and partition (map or domain) in the Catalog/Spatial Domain module. If more than one layer is contained in a transfer, each layer shall be assigned a unique name which shall be used in the Aggregate Object subfield for all records which apply only to the particular layer.

(b) Each layer may have its own internal coordinate system. Therefore an SDTS transfer with more than one layer may have more than one Internal Spatial Reference module.

(c) For each SDTS transfer data set that does not reference an external SDTS data dictionary there must be at least one, and it is recommended that there be only one, of the following global module:

Data Dictionary/Domain (DDOM).

For each SDTS transfer data set that does not reference an external SDTS data dictionary, and that does not have level 1 feature conformance with Part 2, there must be at least one, and it is recommended that there be only one, of the following global module:

Data Dictionary/Definition (DDDF).

There must be at least one, and it is recommended that there be only one, of the following global module:

Data Dictionary/Schema (DDSH).

(d) A common set of Data Dictionary/Definition and Data Dictionary/Domain modules may be used for an entire series of files to be distributed. This Data Dictionary may be made available separately; and it need not be duplicated

[4]Allowed only as an option as described in Annex D.

within each SDTS transfer. If the SDTS data dictionary is separate from the individual SDTS transfer data set, then it shall be uniquely identified and referenced by the individual SDTS transfer data set. Annex A describes the method by which such a master data dictionary transfer will be accomplished. See also Part 1, Section 4.1.3.3.1, Modules within a Spatial Data Transfer (clause (d)), and Section 5.2.2.1, Catalog/Directory (Table 11, subfields External and Module Version), and Section 5.2.6 Data Dictionary.

## 5.2 Data Quality Modules

(see also Part 1, Section 5.3, Data Quality Modules)

(a) A common set of Data Quality modules may be used for an entire series of files to be distributed. These Data Quality modules may be made available separately; and they need not be duplicated within each SDTS transfer. If the SDTS Data Quality modules are separate from the individual SDTS transfer data set, then they shall be uniquely identified and referenced by the individual SDTS transfer data set. See Part 1, Section 4.1.3.3.1, Modules within a Spatial Data Transfer (clause (e)), and Section 5.2.2.1, Catalog/Directory (Table 11, subfields External and Module Version).

(b) Separate processing histories pertaining to, for example, separate data layers, shall be documented in a Lineage module.

(c) If data are collected from a graphic map, the Positional Accuracy module shall contain a statement explaining that the data may contain cartographic offsets.

The quality of control surveys shall be reported by using procedures established in the geodetic standard. If a separate control survey has been used, it shall be described in the standard form, even if results fall below recognized classification thresholds.

Description of positional accuracy shall consider the quality of the final product after all transformations. The report of any test of positional accuracy shall include the date of the test. Measures of positional accuracy may be obtained by deductive estimate, internal evidence, comparison to source, or independent source of higher accuracy.

(d) The technique used to verify entity consistency (e.g., reasonable range of values) shall be documented in the Logical Consistency module.

Tests for permissible values may be applied to point data. Some data sets, such as geodetic control data, may have additional specific requirements that are not applicable to all point data sets. The quality report shall contain a description of

the tests applied or a reference to documentation of the software used. The report shall state whether all inconsistencies were corrected or it shall detail the remaining errors by case.

The report shall include the date on which the tests were applied. If corrections and modifications have occurred after the test for logical consistency, the quality report shall indicate how the new information was checked for logical consistency.

(e) Completeness modules and (or) Logical Consistency modules shall be used to report and explain data encoding practices, especially in object records, which might seem contrary to, or to deviate from, normal, standard or preferred practices. For example, if one or more composite object record lacks lists of component objects, the meaning of this shall be explained in a Completeness module.

## 5.3 Attribute Modules

(see also Part 1, Section 5.4, Attribute Modules)

There is no restriction on the relationships between objects and Attribute Primary module records; the relationship may be one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many. If the relationship is not one-to-one or one-to-many, the encoder is required to alert decoders to this fact in the Catalog/Cross Reference module record for the modules involved. This shall be done by placing the characters "JJ" into the first two characters of the Comment subfield.

## 5.4 Composite Module

(see also Part 1, Section 5.5, Composite Module)

Composite objects may optionally **not** have a list of component objects. If such a list does not exist, the meaning of this shall be explained in a Data Quality Completeness module record.

## 5.5 Vector Modules

(see also Part 1, Section 5.6, Vector Modules)

### 5.5.1 Topological Pointers

Points (“NP”, “NL”, or “NE” object representations) shall not have any topological pointers.

### 5.5.2 Attribute Primary References

Object records may reference zero, one, or more attribute primary records.

### 5.5.3 Number of Object Types Within a Single Module

A single module shall contain only records of a single object type (indicated by appropriate object representation code).

### 5.5.4 Label Points

The Attribute Primary Foreign ID (PAID) field is mandatory for the "NL" object representation code. This field references the record and the label of the attribute to be annotated. This field shall reference an attribute record in either an Attribute Primary module or an Attribute Secondary module.

## 5.6 Raster Modules

These modules shall not be included in a transfer conforming to this profile.

## 5.7 Graphic Representation Modules

These modules shall not be included in a transfer conforming to this profile unless the options described in Annex D are implemented. Encoders and decoders are not required to support these module types to be conforming to this profile.

## 5.8 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Identification Module

(see also Part 1, Section 5.2.1, Table 10 Identification)

### 5.8.1 External Spatial Reference

(see also Part 1, Section 5.2.1.2.2, External Spatial Reference Subfield)

The External Spatial Reference subfield of the Conformance field of the Identification module shall have the value of "1" indicating that, YES, one of the three recommended systems is used.

### 5.8.2 Profile Identification

Each transfer encoded per these specifications shall have

"SDTS POINT PROFILE"

as the value of the Profile Identification subfield of the Identification module primary field.

If options described in Annex D are implemented in a transfer, the implemented annex shall be indicated by adding a "/" and the upper case letter of the annex to the Profile Identification

subfield. For example, if a transfer implements Annex D, Profile Identification would contain "SDTS POINT PROFILE/D".

Each transfer shall have

"VERSION 1.0 < DATE-tbd > "

as the value of the Profile Version subfield of the Identification module primary field.

Each transfer shall have the official Point Profile document number as the value of the Profile Document Reference subfield of the Identification module primary field.

### 5.8.3 Feature Level Conformance

(see also Part 1, Section 5.2.1.2.3, Features Level Subfield)

Any level of SDTS Features Conformance is allowed (the value in the Features Level subfield of the Conformance field of the Identification module record shall be either "1", "2", "3", or "4"). Note that if SDTS is not the authority for any entity and attribute terms, then the Features Level subfield must be valued as "4".

### 5.8.4 Global Attributes

The Attribute ID field is used to reference global information that applies to the entire transfer (e.g., National Geodetic Survey control point min and max ID numbers).

## 5.9 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Internal Spatial Reference

The X subfield of spatial addresses shall be used only for longitude and easting values. The Y subfield shall be used only for latitude and northing. Therefore, the Spatial Address X Component Label subfield is restricted to "LONGITUDE" when the external spatial reference system is geographic and "EASTING" when the external spatial reference system is UTM/UPS or SPCS. The Spatial Address Y Component Label subfield is restricted to "LATITUDE" when the external spatial reference system is geographic and "NORTHING" when the external spatial reference system is UTM/UPS or SPCS.

The Scale Factor X, Scale Factor Y, X Origin, and Y Origin subfields in the Internal Spatial Reference field are required. If spatial addresses include Z values, the Scale Factor Z and Z Origin subfields are required. These subfields specify the scaling and translation required to transform spatial addresses from the internal spatial reference to the external spatial reference (see Part 1, 5.2.4.1). The use of the Registration module to specify this transformation is not

allowed.

## 5.10 Module Restrictions/Requirements: External Spatial Reference

The Reference System Name subfield in the External Spatial Reference Module primary field shall have the value "GEO", "SPCS", "UTM", or "UPS" depending upon the external spatial reference system being used.

## 5.11 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Catalog/Spatial Domain

The following requirements apply to the Catalog/Spatial Domain field in the Catalog/Spatial Domain module:

(a) Either the Domain or Map subfields or both are required so that the coverage of the module is indicated.

(b) The Theme subfield is required for all data sources which separate data into themes.

(c) The Aggregate Object Type subfield shall contain the object representation code "GY" indicating that the module references a layer.

(d) The Aggregate Object subfield shall be used to indicate the layer to which modules, themes, domains, and maps are related. If more than one layer is contained in a transfer, each layer shall be assigned a unique name which shall be used in the Aggregate Object subfield for all records for modules which apply only to the particular layer. The use of the Aggregate Object is optional in other cases.

## 5.12 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Catalog/Directory

So that the contents of a transfer are independent of the transfer media, the following restrictions are placed on the primary field of the Catalog/Directory module:

(a) The Volume subfield shall not be used.

(b) The File subfield shall not include a directory path, only a file name meeting the requirements of Section 6.5.

## 5.13 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Data Dictionary/Schema

The Entity Authority and Attribute Authority subfields shall contain "SDTS-USA" when Part 2

of FIPS 173 is the authority for the definition. When a standard register of entities and attributes of a country other than the United States is the authority, these subfields shall contain "SDTS-" followed by the three-character ISO 3166 country code. Entity Authority and Attribute Authority may have a maximum length of 8 graphics characters.

## 5.14 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Data Dictionary/Domain

The Attribute Authority subfield may have a maximum length of 8 graphics characters.

## 5.15 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Data Dictionary/Definition

The Attribute Authority subfield may have a maximum length of 8 graphics characters.

## 5.16 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Catalog/Cross Reference

When a transfer includes multiple Internal Spatial Reference modules, each spatial object module must be cross-referenced to one Internal Spatial Reference module.

# 6 ISO 8211 Specific Decisions

(see also ANSI/ISO 8211-1994 Specifications for a Data Descriptive File for Information Interchange, and Part 3, ISO 8211 Encoding)

## 6.1 Objective

(see also Part 3, Sections 1.1 and 1.2, Purpose and Objectives)

SDTS/ISO 8211 is optimized for retrieval and storage (versus interactive decoding); non-SDTS directories/indices may be added to allow such interactive decoding (e.g., on a CD-ROM media).

## 6.2 Relationship of Modules to ISO 8211 Files

(see also Part 1, Section 4.1.3, Tables 3a & 3b, and Part 3, Section 7, Assignment of Fields to Records and Files)

(a) A file (an ISO 8211 Data Definition File (DDF)) shall contain one and only one module. All Point Profile files must have only fields from the same module in any particular record and file, i.e., each file will represent only a single module. Normally, a module will only occupy a single file.

(b) A module may span files only when the size of a single file would exceed volume capacity, that is if the file needs to be broken into separate files to be placed on separate volumes, because of media constraints. Thus modules may be broken into different files only in a multi-volume transfer, and then only if the module cannot itself fit on a single volume.

## 6.3 Media

(see also Part 3, Section 10, Media Requirements)

When only a single SDTS transfer is on a media volume, then the volume name shall begin with the same four characters as the first four characters of file names for that transfer (see section 6.5.) When multiple transfers are contained on a volume, then the first four characters of the volume name shall be "SDTS".

For multi-volume transfers, the first four characters shall be the transfer base characters as described above, and the remainder of the name shall indicate the volume sequence.

## 6.4 Organization of Files on Media

In general, the files comprising a single transfer shall be kept separate from any other transfer files.

(a) On floppy disks and CD-ROM, each transfer shall be grouped completely in a single directory. Multiple transfers may reside on the same media volume, with each in its own subdirectory.

(b) On magnetic tape, files of a single transfer shall be ordered by module type, following the order of presentation in Part 1, Section 5. File adjacency shall be used to group transfer files when multiple transfers reside on the same media volume. All files that follow the Identification Module (first file of a transfer) up until another Identification Module or an end of tape marker is encountered shall be considered part of the transfer.

(c) A file called "README" is required (see Part 3, Section 11, Conformance). There shall be one such file per media volume. This file shall reside in the root directory of a floppy disk or CD-ROM. On a magnetic tape, the README file shall be located immediately before the Identification module (the first file in each SDTS transfer) of the first SDTS transfer. It is permissible for non-SDTS adjunct files to be placed before the README file. Contents of the README file is discussed in section 6.10.

## 6.5 File Names

SDTS Point Profile file names, to be consistent from the various agencies shall consist of eight characters of base name. A single transfer data set shall use the same first four characters in the file name of each SDTS ISO 8211 file in the entire transfer. The next four characters in the file name shall be the unique name of the module transferred in that file (see naming convention for modules in Section 4.1 of Part 6). When allowed, the extension should be ".DDF" to indicate the type of file transferred; but the last character of this extension or an optional ninth character on the base name may be used in the case of modules that span files. Thus the extension could become ".DDG", ".DDH", ".DDI", … for multi-volume modules. Such file extenders are optional. Any file that is not ISO 8211 compliant (e.g., adjunct files) shall not have the ".DDx" extension. Letters in file names may be upper case, lower case. or a mix.

## 6.6 Taking Advantage of Dropped Leader and Directory

(see also Part 3, Section 6.4, Repeating Fields and Records)

This profile encourages taking advantage of ISO 8211 mechanisms to reduce file size. All modules shall use fixed size fields whenever practical to allow for the dropping of leader and directory information from the data records in ISO 8211. In the case where there are a few records that exceed the fixed size fields' size, records shall be ordered within a file to maximize the use of dropped leaders and directories. This means that exceptional data records (DRs) shall be placed first in the DDF. All records that can share a common leader and directory shall be grouped at the end of the file. (This is necessary because once the leader

and directory are dropped, they cannot be respecified later in the file.)

Maximizing the use of dropped leaders and directories needs to be taken into consideration when designing attribute modules. If there are attributes that can have a wide range in the size of their value (e.g., place names), then consider separating these attributes into their own module.

## 6.7 ISO 8211 DDR Contents

(a) Data descriptive fields which have no specified labels may be augmented by user-supplied labels for the identification of subfield data. An import system is not required to recognize user-supplied labels.

(b) Subfield labels for the horizontal components of spatial address fields shall be "X" and "Y".

(c) The first part of the file title shall be consistent for all files within the transfer, but the last part should be unique for each file and give some indication of the contents of that file. This file title should be equivalent to the eight character base name (plus the optional ninth character).

## 6.8 Use of Binary Data Type for Spatial Addresses

A binary data type shall be used in the subfields of a spatial address field. The binary subfields shall be either a fixed width of 32 bits or a fixed width of 64 bits. However, these two types cannot be mixed. Each file shall use only one binary subfield width.

(a) In the case where the spatial address field does not repeat, the following format control shall be used for a spatial address type:

(2B(w))

where 2 = 2 or 3 depending on x,y or x,y,z
B = indicates binary type subfield in ISO 8211 file
w = specifies the width of the binary subfield (32 or 64)

(b) In the case where all Data Records (DR) in a DDF contain the same number of repetitions, a user-calculated repeat factor (*n*) shall be used in the format control for the field. A format control for a spatial address type field shall have the form:

(n(2B(w)))

where n = the number of spatial address tuples; repeat factor
2 = 2 or 3 depending on x,y or x,y,z
B = indicates binary type subfield in ISO 8211 file
w = specifies the width of the binary subfield (32 or 64)

(c) In the case where each DR in a DDF contains a different number of repetitions, the following format control shall be used:

((2B(w)))

where 2 = 2 or 3 depending on x,y or x,y,z
B = indicates binary type subfield in ISO 8211 file
w = specifies the width of the binary subfield (32 or 64)

ISO 8211 does not permit a binary field located after the left parenthesis to implicitly repeat. Therefore, the above format includes an additional pair of parentheses. (Note: If the binary data happens to include a field terminator in the first byte at the start of a new repetition, then the field will terminate.)

## 6.9 Use of Character Data Type for Dates

(see also Part 3, Section 9.2, Dates)

Dates in the form YYYYMMDD are to be encoded as ISO 8211 data type = A.

## 6.10 README File

(see also Part 3, Section 11, Conformance)

The README file shall contain volume name, date, a list of SDTS transfers (if more than one), and then for each SDTS transfer: a list of subdirectories and non-SDTS files, if appropriate, the file name of the Catalog/Directory module, where it can be found, and an explanation that this file and all other SDTS files are in ISO 8211 format, and that the Catalog/Directory module carries a complete directory to all other SDTS ISO 8211 files comprising the SDTS transfer, notes about any non-SDTS adjunct/auxiliary files, a brief explanation of the spatial domain, the purpose, authority (FIPS 173), source (e.g., agency name), and contacts within the source organization. If there are any issues about the transfer, use of optional profile annexes, special purposes (i.e., private agreement transfer), non-standard uses of modules, etc., this shall be described.

# Part 6

# ANNEXES

**Normative Annex**

# A: The Data Dictionary Transfer

*This Annex A, The Data Dictionary Transfer, repeats information from Part 4, The Topological Vector Profile. It is included here so that users of this profile will not be required to obtain a copy of a different profile in order to implement a master data dictionary transfer.*

## A.1 Introduction

This annex describes the method by which master data dictionary transfer will be accomplished. The first section addresses the requirements of the dictionary transfer itself; the next section addresses the requirements of a spatial transfer that will use a dictionary transfer.

## A.2 Requirements for Master Data Dictionary Transfer

### A.2.1 Required Modules

One each of the following modules is required:

Identification
Catalog/Directory
Lineage
Completeness
Data Dictionary/Definition
Data Dictionary/Domain

No other types of modules shall be included.

### A.2.2 Required Contents Per Module

These are requirements in addition to those specified by Parts 1, 2, and 3. This information aids in precisely identifying transfer contents.

Identification Module:

Title - this subfield shall include text to the effect of "Master Data Dictionary for …"

Data Id - this subfield shall include the version number of this release of the master data dictionary

Data Structure - this subfield shall include "MASTER DATA DICTIONARY"

Data Set Creation Date - this subfield shall include the date of the last modification to the contents of the data dictionary

Comment - this subfield shall contain a statement to the effect of "This transfer is intended to be used in conjunction with a spatial data transfer to form a conforming SDTS transfer"

Composites - this subfield shall contain "N"

Vector Geometry - this subfield shall contain "N"

Vector Topology - this subfield shall contain "N"

Raster - this subfield shall contain "N"

External Spatial Reference - this subfield shall have a null value meaning "undefined, not relevant;" it is acceptable to specify this by omitting this subfield

Features Level - this subfield shall contain the feature conformance level ("1", "2", "3", or "4") for transfers which use this master data dictionary.

Catalog/Directory:

Module Version - this subfield shall include the version number of this release of the master data dictionary.

Lineage:

Comment - this subfield shall include a change log summarizing the differences between all versions. It should also recommend which old versions would best be replaced by this version.

Completeness:

Comment - this subfield shall describe the product (transfer) series to which this dictionary applies. If applicable, it shall also note what subset of definitions this transfer contains.

### A.2.3 Version Numbering

Version numbers shall have the following form:

d.nn

where d = a positive integer, with no leading zeroes, and nn = two-digit positive integer. Valid version numbers are 1.01, 1.12, and 2.13. Invalid version numbers are 01.1 and 2.1.

Version numbers shall be incremented according to the following rules. The first released version of a master data dictionary transfer shall be 1.00.

The number "nn" shall be incremented when

a) typographical errors are corrected
b) definitions are enhanced, without meaning being changed
c) a domain is increased
d) unintentionally omitted entities/attributes are added.

The number "d" shall be incremented when

a) additional entities/attributes are added
b) meaning of a domain value is changed.

Note: When "d" is incremented, "nn" shall restart from "00". A valid sequence of version numbers would be: 1.00, 1.01, 1.02, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 3.00. Invalid sequence would be 1.0, 1.10, 1.20. Another invalid sequence would be 1.00, 1.01, 1.02, 2.03.

The numbering scheme is intended to help the receiver of a transfer decide which version of a data dictionary is required. The changes in "nn" indicate that changes of a corrective nature have been made, whereas the changes in "d" indicate that something new and different has been added.

### A.2.4 Module Naming Conventions

The modules must be named in such a way as to not cause module name conflicts with any module in a Point Profile transfer. The modules shall be named in the following manner:

MIDE Identification
MDIR Catalog/Directory
MQHL Lineage
MQCG Completeness
MDEF Data Dictionary/Definition
MDOM Data Dictionary/Domain

### A.2.5 File Restrictions and Naming Conventions

Each file (ISO 8211 DDF) shall contain information from a single module. Files shall be named using the following convention:

xxxxMIDE Identification

xxxxMDIR Catalog/Directory
xxxxMQHL Lineage
xxxxMQCG Completeness
xxxxMDEF Data Dictionary/Definition
xxxxMDOM Data Dictionary/Domain

where xxxx = 4 characters which uniquely identify the data dictionary. Examples are an agency abbreviation or a data model abbreviation.

When allowed, the extension should be ".DDF" to indicate the type of file transferred; but the last character of this extension or an optional ninth character on the base name may be used in the case of modules that span files. Thus the extension could become ".DDG", ".DDH", ".DDI", … for multi-volume modules. Such file extenders are optional. Any file that is not ISO 8211 compliant (e.g., adjunct files) shall not have the ".DDx" extension.

### A.2.6 Requirements for Transfer Using a Master Data Dictionary

The following restrictions apply to any spatial data transfer that requires the use of a master data dictionary.

(a) No Data Dictionary/Definition or Data Dictionary/Domain modules shall be present in this transfer, prior to a merge with a Data Dictionary only transfer.

(b) This transfer shall make no references via foreign identifier to module records of the master data dictionary.

(c) No module names or file names reserved for a data dictionary transfer shall be used in the spatial data transfer.

To indicate that this transfer requires a master data dictionary, the following modules shall include the following information.

Identification:

Comment - this subfield shall include a statement to the effect "This transfer requires an external data dictionary from < agency > , with 4-character code of …, Version number d.nn".

Catalog/Directory:

There shall be a module record in a Catalog/Directory module for each Data Dictionary module that is required by this transfer.

External - this subfield shall contain a "Y".

Module Version - this subfield shall contain the version number of the module referenced in the Name subfield (of this module record).

Volume - this subfield must not contain a value.

### A.2.7 Creating a Complete Transfer

When external transfer modules are merged with a spatial transfer, the appropriate fields in the Catalog/Directory module must be updated - External set to "N", and Volume, file, and record filled if information is present. It is recommended that the Module Version subfield remain as is, so version information is not lost.

**Informative Annex**

# B: Encoding Multi-valued Attributes

Attributes that can be multi-valued shall be in their own tables, along with any other attributes that are functionally dependent. For example, assume that the entity "triangulation station" has attributes "permanent identifier" (PERM_ID), "station name" (STATION_NAME), "state code" (STATE_CODE), "county name" (COUNTY_NAME), and "reference object permanent identifier" (REF_OBJ_PERM_ID). "Reference object permanent identifier" can have many values for a single instance of "triangulation station." Further, every value of "reference object permanent identifier" is associated with a value of "reference object station name" (REF_OBJ_STN_NAME). Since the value of attribute "reference object station name" is dependent on the value of "reference object permanent identifier", then both of these are put in their own table. The modules that follow illustrate the proper way to handle multi-valued attributes.

The point module NE01 references the attribute records in the Attribute Primary modules that describe the entity instance being represented. The attribute module AP12 contains the attributes that are not multi-valued for entity "triangulation station." The attribute module AP13 contains the multi-valued attribute "reference object permanent identifier" along with its functionally dependent attribute "reference object station name".

Module Type: Point

| POINT | | | ATID | | … |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODN | RCID | OBRP | MODN | RCID | |
| NE01 | 52 | NE | AP12 | 18 | |
| | | | AP13 | 01 | |
| | | | AP13 | 02 | |
| | | | AP13 | 03 | |
| NE01 | 53 | NE | AP12 | 19 | |
| | | | AP13 | 04 | |
| | | | AP13 | 05 | |
| | | | AP13 | 06 | |
| | | | AP13 | 07 | |
| | | | AP13 | 08 | |
| | | | AP13 | 09 | |

| Module Type: Attribute Primary | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATPR | | ATTP | | | |
| MODN | RCID | PERM_ID | STATION_NAME | STATE_CODE | COUNTY_NAME |
| AP12 | 18 | DX3756 | DASH | CA | RIVERSIDE |
| AP12 | 19 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE |

| Module Type: Attribute Primary | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATPR | | ATTP | |
| MODN | RCID | REF_OBJ_PERM_ID | REF_OBJ_STN_NAME |
| AP13 | 01 | none | DASH RM 1 |
| AP13 | 02 | none | DASH RM 2 |
| AP13 | 03 | DX3764 | MID |
| AP13 | 04 | TV1238 | CENTER |
| AP13 | 05 | TV0030 | FRANK RM 2 |
| AP13 | 06 | TV1241 | KLAUS |
| AP13 | 07 | TV0027 | PBR 75 USE |
| AP13 | 08 | TV1239 | JERRY |
| AP13 | 09 | TV0028 | FRANK RM 1 |

Repeating the row, as shown in the following modules, is an undesirable solution. Attributes that do not repeat are duplicated in subsequent rows. It is not clear whether the two attributes with changing values are related or not.

| Module Type: Point | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POINT | | | ATID | | … |
| MODN | RCID | OBRP | MODN | RCID | |
| NE01 | 52 | NE | AP11<br>AP11<br>AP11 | 23<br>24<br>25 | |
| NE01 | 53 | NE | AP11<br>AP11<br>AP11<br>AP11<br>AP11<br>AP11 | 26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31 | |

| Module Type: Attribute Primary | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATPR | | ATTP | | | | | |
| MODN | RCID | PERM_ID | STATION _NAME | STATE _CODE | COUNTY _NAME | REF_OBJ _PERM_ID | REF_OBJ _STN_NAME |
| AP11 | 23 | DX3756 | DASH | CA | RIVERSIDE | none | DASH RM 1 |
| AP11 | 24 | DX3756 | DASH | CA | RIVERSIDE | none | DASH RM 2 |
| AP11 | 25 | DX3756 | DASH | CA | RIVERSIDE | DX3764 | MID |
| AP11 | 26 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE | TV1238 | CENTER |
| AP11 | 27 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE | TV0030 | FRANK RM 2 |
| AP11 | 28 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE | TV1241 | KLAUS |
| AP11 | 29 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE | TV0027 | PBR 75 USE |
| AP11 | 30 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE | TV1239 | JERRY |
| AP11 | 31 | TV0029 | FRANK | PR | PONCE | TV0028 | FRANK RM 1 |

*The two previous modules do NOT show the proper way of handling multi-valued attributes.*

**Informative Annex**

# C: An Example of Attributing Points with Entity Labels

| Module Type: Point | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POINT | | | ATID | |
| MODN | RCID | OBRP | MODN | RCID |
| NE01 | 01 | NE | AP01 | 26 |
| NE01 | 02 | NE | AP01 | 36 |
| NE01 | 03 | NE | AP01 | 37 |
| NE01 | 04 | NE | AP01 | 42 |
| NE01 | 05 | NE | AP01 | 43 |

| Module Type: Attribute Primary | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATPR | | ATTP | |
| MODN | RCID | ENTITY_LABEL | STATION_NAME |
| AP01 | 26 | NON-BENCHMARK, VERTICAL CONTROL STATION | B 221 |
| AP01 | 36 | TRIANGULATION STATION | DASH |
| AP01 | 37 | TRAVERSE STATION | JAMES NCGS |
| AP01 | 42 | TRIANGULATION STATION | FRANK |
| AP01 | 43 | BENCH MARK | 11 C 25 |

*Note that in this example, the ENTITY_AUTHORITY attribute label is not used. The authority for the definition of all entity labels in this transfer is "NOAA/NGS." This example also shows a case where entity types share a common attribute (STATION_NAME).*

| Module Type: Data Dictionary/Schema | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODN | RCID | NAME | TYPE | ETLB | EUTH | ATLB | AUTH | FMT | MXLN | KEY |
| DDSH | 201 | AP01 | ATPR | n/a | n/a | ENTITY_LABEL | SDTS/TVP | A | 40 | n/a |
| DDSH | 202 | AP01 | ATPR | n/a | n/a | STATION_NAME | NOAA/NGS | A | 127 | n/a |

| Module Type: Data Dictionary/Definition | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODN | RCID | EORA | EALB | SRCE | DFIN | AUTH | ADSC |
| DDDF | 85 | ENT | BENCH MARK | … | … | NOAA/NGS | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geodetic Survey, … |
| DDDF | 86 | ENT | NON BENCHMARK, VERTICAL CONTROL STATION | … | … | NOAA/NGS | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geodetic Survey, … |
| DDDF | 87 | ENT | TRIANGULATION STATION | … | … | NOAA/NGS | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geodetic Survey, … |
| DDDF | 88 | ENT | TRAVERSE STATION | … | … | NOAA/NGS | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geodetic Survey, … |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DDDF | 90 | ATT | STATION_NAME | … | … | NOAA/NGS | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geodetic Survey, … |

**Normative Annex**

# D: Graphic Representation Option

## D.1 Introduction

This annex contains an option which allows the use of Graphic Representation modules. Unless stated otherwise in this annex, all requirements of the body of this part also apply when using this option.

## D.2 Spatial Objects

This option does not add any additional permitted spatial object types.

## D.3 Transfer Module Specification

The following table contains inclusion/exclusion, and cardinality rules for additional modules permitted by this annex. The standardized modules names are included, along with the minimum number and the maximum number of occurrences of the module type. A lowercase "n" indicates that the upper limit is user defined. Any lowercase letters or dots in the module name has the meaning explained in Section 4, Standard Module Names.

| Module Type | Name | Min. No. | Max. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Text Representation | TEXt | 0 | n |
| Line Representation | LNRp | 0 | 0 |
| Symbol Representation | SYRp | 0 | n |
| Area Fill Representation | AFIl | 0 | 0 |
| Color Index | CLRx | 0 | n |
| Font Index | FONt | 0 | n |

## D.4 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Identification Module

To indicate that this annex is being used, the Profile Identification subfield shall include "/D" in the manner described in section 5.8.2 of Part 6.

## D.5 Module Restrictions/Requirements: Catalog/Cross Reference Module

If there is more than one Font Index or Color Index module, entries in the Catalog/Cross Reference module shall be used to indicate which Font Index module is referenced by each Text Representation module and which Color Index module is referenced by each Text Representation and Symbol Representation module. A module may not reference more than one Font Index or Color Index module.